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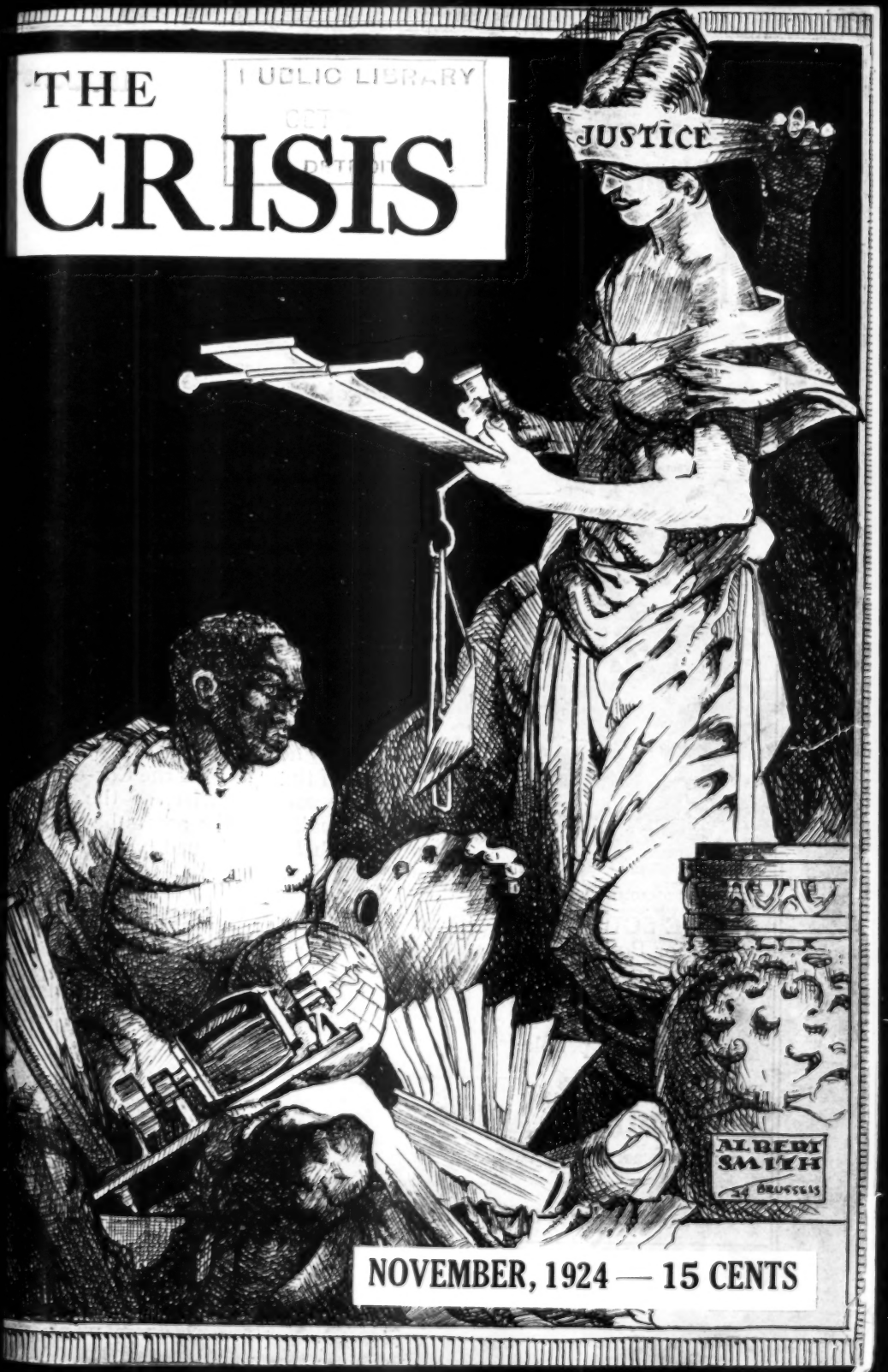

NOVEMBER, 1924 — 15 CENTS

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Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.

Home Offices: 527-529 N. 2nd St. **Richmond, Virginia**

Operating in State of Virginia and District of Columbia

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 29 No. 1 NOVEMBER, 1924 Whole No. 169

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LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, Principal
Cheyney, Pa.

THE CRISIS

Vol. 29. No. 1 NOVEMBER, 1924 Whole No. 169

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

METHOD

WE are told by a member of the African M. E. Church that the white Northern M. E. Church on the eve of union with the M. E. Church, South, has made official overtures to the African Church. And that these overtures touch the transfer of the colored members of the white church to the African Church.

What official Methodist body did this?

Do the colored members of the M. E. Church know this?

Were they consulted about it?

Is race segregation the real price of the vaunted Methodist Union "in Christ"?

Does the great white Methodist denomination happen to have concealed in its archives the present address of Jesus of Nazareth?

THE FIGHT

MR. WILLS and Mr. Firpo met in the Jersey meadows. Above was the moon. Beneath, hidden in darkness, were 80,000 red-blooded Americans who paid for admission enough to endow a Negro university. In the center, blazing in light, stood two perfectly built men—one black, one white. Mr. Wills entreated Mr. Firpo gently. He demonstrated his own and evident superiority to the satisfaction of the world; but he did not knock Mr. Firpo senseless, or break any of his bones, or kill him. He just out-boxed him a mile or more and smiled sweetly as he did it. And white America is not satisfied. No, sir! Rotten fight! Why didn't he go in and *finish* him? There was no cruelty or brutality or blood—just keen fine skill. Hell!

Meantime Mr. Dempsey is lying low and saying less than nothing. And Canon Chase is chasing Sin wherever it gets entwined with black folks. Can you beat these white folks?

A SUPREME COURT DECISION

BY a late decision of the Supreme Court, State statutes which would prohibit the teaching or use of foreign languages in schools are declared to be in contravention to the 14th Amendment. Mr. Justice McReynolds in delivering the decision of the Court said that the part of the 14th Amendment which provides that "no State . . . shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law" without doubt denotes "not merely freedom from bodily restraint, but also the right of the individual to contract to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry and establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognized at common law as essential to the orderly pursuits of happiness by freemen". This liberty, the court added, cannot be interfered with under the guise of protecting the public interest by legislative action which is arbitrary.

If Mr. Justice McReynold's decision as reported here is good law, does

it not follow that all the laws forbidding intermarriage between the races in the states are null and void?

SPINGARN MEDAL COLORS

"THE colors to be worn with the Spingarn Medal are black and red with a strip of gold between, to typify precious accomplishment through the red blood of all humanity and under a black skin. These colors may be worn on the lapel of the coat or on a ribbon suspending a miniature medal or, in full dress, on a sash depending from the right shoulder and suspending the medal at the left side of the waist."

BISHOP JOHN HURST, *Chairman*
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
PRESIDENT JOHN HOPE
DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER
JAMES H. DILLARD
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
W. E. B. DUBOIS

EDUCATION

THE main road of advance open to reform in Georgia is education. The advance here is slow but sure. At last they are building a Negro High School in Atlanta, Ga. It is not yet finished, for the authorities fear to complete it until all the white high schools are ready. Nevertheless it is a large and beautiful building. It is a step; but how long deferred these figures for last year show:

Negro public school buildings in Atlanta	13
Negro public school enrollment	12,570
Negro public school seating capacity	6,096
Negro public school rooms	131
Negro public school teachers	178
Full-time pupils	215
Pupils receiving:	
3½ hours of instruction per day	8,369
2½ hours of instruction per day	2,632
4 hours of instruction per day	956

Throughout the state matters are worse. The average monthly pay of white teachers in Georgia is $93.63—of colored teachers $49.34. Note these further facts:

High schools	White	1478
	Colored	162
Agricultural High Schools		
	White	12
	Colored	0

	White	Colored
Buildings	$2,147,109	$370,358
Equipment	204,745	21,066
Supplies	165,800	21,260
Repairs	244,209	37,678
Libraries	20,657	838
Transportation of pupils	300,790	0
Miscellaneous	410,232	33,878
Value of Common School Property	$25,172,438	$2,577,891

The Georgia school report of 1922 says: "At present the amount invested in Negro property is very* small to obtain results in educational work. It is idle to expect any real results from schools taught in unsuitable buildings with no equipment."

In February, 1922, the State helped to make a drive among the colored people and their friends and raised $3,185 to build a dormitory at the colored Georgia State and Industrial College. At this time the State of Georgia was receiving "Federal Rehabilitation Funds, $267,442; Smith-Lever Fund, $237,780; Smith-Hughes Fund, $111,039; Smith Bankinghead, $21,353. Total received from Federal Governments, approximately,

*Probably originally written "too" and edited down to "very".

$666,666." From the General Educational Board for special supervisors, $17,050; from Rosenwald, $23,600; from the General Educational Board, $7,299; from the Slater Fund $5,600; from the Jeanes Fund, $8,829.

Does it pay to agitate? Is fighting worth while especially in the South? Or must we sit humbly silent and take what is given us?

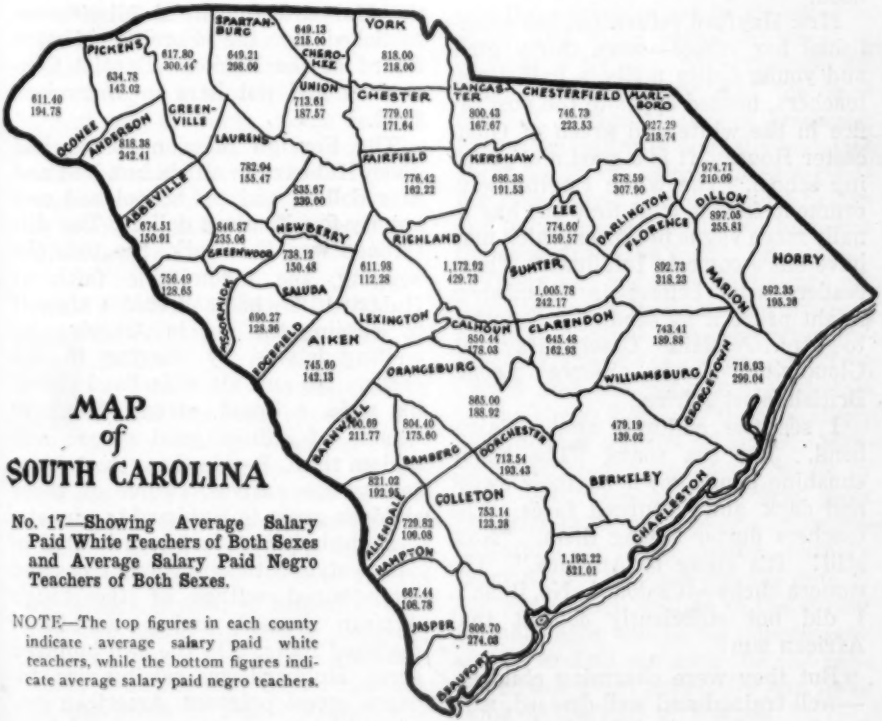
In Atlanta in 1917 the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threatened to vote down bond issues until the city gave them better schools. In 1919 they kept their word and defeated a proposed school bond issue. In 1924 the city capitulated and promised five new schools to cost one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Let us turn now to the unpierced darkness of South Carolina; we have photographed the map below from the "Statistical School Atlas of South Carolina" by P. W. Bethea, 1922.

ADELAIDE HAYFORD

I SAW Mrs. Hayford in Africa. I visited her school in Freetown. I spoke a few words to her girls and was entertained by her friends at night. We met again at Wilberforce Hall beside the sea and in front of Blyden's bust. Later and in Portugal I met again Mrs. Hayford's niece, Kathleen Easmon, and her husband, Kamba Simango, looking hearty and happy; but today comes the news of her sudden death, irreparable loss to us and Africa.

It was a singular Pan-Negro embassy that came to us with these two



No. 17—Showing Average Salary Paid White Teachers of Both Sexes and Average Salary Paid Negro Teachers of Both Sexes.

NOTE—The top figures in each county indicate average salary paid white teachers, while the bottom figures indicate average salary paid negro teachers.

ladies of West Africa, trained in England and full of knowledge and sacrifice. They brought astonishment to most American Negroes. Our ideas of African women previously were quite unexpressible in polite society. Every Negro group in the modern world has been taught by white men to despise and ridicule every other Negro group. But we are learning better. Slowly the ambassadors are passing to and fro among us, threading Pan-Africa together with mighty threads of sympathy. Mrs. Hayford and her niece were splendid examples of such work. They came to ask our aid in establishing a girls' school in Sierra Leone. We gave a little, all too little considering our wealth, but we received much: a knowledge of African art, a glimpse of higher Negro culture, an amazing revelation of black womanhood.

Mrs. Hayford returning, has established her school—some thirty girls and young ladies under a half dozen teachers, housed opposite the post office in the white and green of Gloucester House. It is a good and growing school. The white English government fought it at first but has finally made vague promises which may have since come to fulfillment. Those readers who believe in themselves might prove it by sending a donation to Mrs. Adelaide Casely Hayford, Gloucester House, Sierra Leone, British West Africa.

I see the children now. Palms bend. The sea roars. The heavy sunshine pours down on their sweet and dark and upturned faces. The teachers flutter among them. "Now still! It's going to America." The camera clicks—it's done! No, it isn't. I did not sufficiently consult that African sun!

But they were charming children, —well trained and well-dressed, with good manners. And they had a corps of teachers quite well worth meeting.

HUBBARD—MISSIONARY

HE was a tall, gaunt, yellow man with the eyes of a fanatic, the energy of a farmer, and a determination that made me sit and stare. He would not ride in a hammock or even on his gaunt horse. He strode ahead in the damp, deep West African heat, up hill and down, beneath the waving palms and over the yellow river. He had one thought, one object—his mission.

It was my first visit to the big bush of Africa. We had come up the St. Paul River, clambered its steep bank and, after some wandering search, found the Ford car. Some twenty miles we rattled into the interior and then we met Hubbard, the missionary. Ten or twenty miles more by foot and hammock brought us some fifty miles from the coast. Here was the Hubbard Industrial Mission established by the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention and put here in December, 1922.

The Foreign Mission Board had given Hubbard in all six hundred and fifty dollars and the school had cost twenty-five hundred dollars. The difference was the work, the toil, the begging, the indomitable faith of Hubbard. He had collected it himself by passing the hat in America, by writing letters, by digging in the earth. He and his wife lived there; his wife, a broad, strong, laughing woman of infinite good nature and seldom tired. Beside them there were twenty-one natives, twelve of these children given to Hubbard to educate.

Eight buildings had been erected in native style with slim young trees and inter-twined withes of the tough African grasses, and b e a u t i f u l thatched roofs. On the two hundred acres, Hubbard was raising rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, American cotton, African cassava, watermelons,

corn, eddoes, bananas, plantains, ginger, vegetables and sugar cane. He was using a plow and a horse, the only horse in lower Liberia. There were plenty of chickens and sawed lumber lay about the yard, mahogany and walnut and other woods.

There is no other real work of the Baptist Board in Liberia. At Sinoe the missionary has left the building rotting and gone to America. At Grand Bassam no real work is being done. Then too, the Hubbard mission is furthest toward the interior, nearest the real home-land of the natives. Here then is a missionary with a real object. The government will add eight hundred acres to his two hundred if he can really use it. He needs —as all Liberia needs—tools; blacksmith's tools, a steam engine, a lathe, a tractor. He wants to teach and house the children that the natives almost force upon him in their eagerness to have them educated.

He is, of course, deeply religious, evangelical and fundamental. But across all this is sound sense and the hardest sort of work. Some day his bones, fever burned, are going to lie in his beloved furrows but, if black America will, his spirit will live in the Hubbard Mission for long and fruitful years.

TO ENCOURAGE NEGRO ART

THE CRISIS said, editorially, in 1920:

"Since its founding, THE CRISIS has been eager to discover ability among Negroes, especially in literature and art. It remembers with no little pride its covers by Richard Brown, William Scott, William Farrow and Laura Wheeler; and its cartoons by Lorenzo Harris and Albert Smith; it helped to discover the poetry of Roscoe Jamison, Georgia Johnson, Fenton Johnson, Lucian Watkins and Otto Bohanan; and the prose of Jessie Fauset and Mary Effie Lee. Indeed, THE CRISIS has always preferred the strong matter of unknown names, to the platitudes of well-known writers; and by its Education and Children numbers, it has shown faith in the young."

Since 1920 THE CRISIS has had the pleasure of publishing the work of Joseph Cotter, Joseph Cotter, Jr., Claude McKay, C. B. Johnson, Langston Hughes, Maud Cuney Hare, Jean Toomer, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Countee P. Cullen, Walter F. White, Alain Locke, Anne Spencer, E. Franklin Frazier, Ottie B. Graham, Willis Richardson, Edwin Morgan, Gwendolyn Bennett, Julian E. Bagley, Eugene Corbie, Abram Harris and Walter E. Hawkins.

Nevertheless our word of 1920 is still true:

"We have today all too few writers, for the reason that there is small market for their ideas among whites, and their energies are being called to other and more lucrative ways of earning a living Nevertheless, we have literary ability and the race needs it. A renaissance of American Negro literature is due; the material about us in the strange, heart-rending race tangle is rich beyond dream and only we can tell the tale and sing the song from the heart."

Today and suddenly $1,100 are offered in prizes to Negro writers and artists. Without either knowing the other's plans or intentions, both THE CRISIS and the magazine published by the Urban League, "Opportunity", have offered a series of prizes. Mrs. Spingarn's offer was made to us in July, but "Opportunity" first gave publicity to its prize offer. In order, therefore, to give young authors every chance we have put the date of our competition well on in the spring so that there will be no unnecessary rivalry and all can have the full benefit of this great generosity and foresight on the part of friends.

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

A Symposium

FROM his record and what I have heard of President Coolidge, from what I know myself of General Charles M. Dawes, both are brave and manly enough to try to be fair. They are not afraid. Colored voters can well afford to give them hearty support. It does seem to me it would be a mistake not to do so.

Most men are cowards; they don't always know it, but the fact remains, whether they know it or not. Colored people suffer more from cowardice on the part of men in power than most anything else.

EDWARD H. MORRIS,
Attorney-at-Law, Chicago.

We tried dividing our votes between the Republican and Democratic parties in Mr. Wilson's first presidential campaign, but the door of political hope was very quickly closed in our faces after he was elected. The attitude of the Democratic party toward the colored man is very well known, and until it changes it is obvious that our votes should not be linked with it.

The so-called Farmer-Labor party is not a party, it is La Follette. The result of the dream of an ambitious radical who seized the opportunity to compel his own nomination for president by a heterogeneous group—farmers, laborers, socialists, communists, etc.—actuated by selfish and personal desires so varied that neither La-Follette nor any other human being could satisfy them. Third parties heretofore have met with small success, falling of their own weight. This one is top-heavy and its outlook is not bright.

The migration of the members of our group into northern sections leads me to believe that we should stick to the Republican party under Calvin Coolidge, as we have reason to hope for greater prosperity through that party than either of the others.

W. T. FRANCIS,
Attorney-at-Law, St. Paul, Minn.

A glance at the platforms of the three major parties indicates that the colored voter received consideration from the Republican party alone. There is an unqualified declaration in favor of a federal anti-lynching bill, compelled, I believe, by vigorous agitation on the part of colored citizens, organizations and newspapers, and its value should not be underestimated. The Democrats, running true to form, have completely ignored the colored voter, and the third party was disappointingly and shamefully silent. In the face of this, coupled with the strength of the Republican tradition, wisdom and expediency both direct our support of Mr. Coolidge, nothwithstanding the manifest shortcomings of his party.

But this advice does not apply to members of Congress, State, and local officials where a careful discrimination should be exercised, and party considerations made of secondary importance. In many respects these officers are of more importance to colored citizens than the President, because of their closer relationship, and because with them rests the actual administration of government where its influence is directly felt. Here the record and standing of the candidate should be of primary interest. These records are easily ascertainable and the colored voter should cast his ballot, quite selfishly, for those who have shown a proper interest toward him. He should support his friends and defeat his enemies following the example of other minority groups in this country.

HARRY E. DAVIS,
Member of the Ohio Legislature.

Really, I am unable to see that there is any partisan advice to be given the colored voter as such. He is, or should be immediately and insistently concerned with questions which may be grouped under the topics of exclusion, restriction and segregation, matters not at issue in present day party struggles. The voter is called upon to express his convictions on matters purely economic: agriculture, transportation, taxation, administration and foreign relations. Most colored men will insist, even those who have attained to positions of leadership in the race, that they have no present pressing interest in such questions. Nothing, of course, could be more mistaken. It

is conceivable that there are phases of these questions which if rightly apprehended, will be found to be related to the questions which immediately and insistently confront colored people. It would seem, therefore, that the colored voter will study the purely economic questions with a view to find out how, if at all, they are related to the questions affecting his status as man and citizen, and then vote according to his understanding and convictions.

L. M. HERSHAW,
Clerk, U. S. Land Office, D. C.

Relative to the best political procedure for our colored citizens, I can give no better formula than that enunciated in advices from N.A.A.C.P. headquarters: namely, "Vote for men rather than Party". Having only recently become emancipated from Republican Party serfdom, I most fully realize the evils that have resulted to our race from its ownership by that organization since the day the ballot was given them. Parties, like people, never respect their slaves.

W. P. DABNEY,
Former Paymaster of Cincinnati.

In view of the marked degeneracy of the political parties at this time and of the absence of any fundamental or important differences between them, I advise an attitude of frank expediency; that we vote for our own interests as it is given us to see them, disregarding party alignments, until, through shifting conditions, our interests may become merged with those of the people in general and until the parties cease treating our interests as special and cease treating us as aliens and problems.

T. A. CURTIS,
Dentist, St. Louis, Mo.

For fifty years we have been tossed about on a raging ocean of party politics. We have been fighting for our very lives like men cast adrift upon a raft, with no compass, no rudder, no sail, with only a loaf of bread and a cask of water.

Every four years the Republican ship has noticed our distress, handed out a few loaves and a little water. We have cried to the captain of the ship, "Save us, or we perish". The answer has been signalled back, "You are alright boys, we will rescue you sometime".

This year we have received a radio message from the staunch old ship Democracy. She is standing by, ready to take us on board. The Republican ship says, "Hands off; this raft and all it contains, belongs to us. We are the only people who have the right of salvage".

For me, I have made my choice. I am going to step aboard the good ship Democracy. If she brings me safe into the harbor of political rights, there will dawn a new day for my race and country. If we do not make the port, we are no worse off, and it is worth the chance.

—Boston speech by Hon. William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General under President Taft.

The political situation is such as to give the Negro pause. He must stop, look and listen. If the fate of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill is in his mind, then he cannot consistently vote Republican. If he cogitates on the attitude of the two dominant parties toward Ku Kluxism then he can vote neither Republican nor Democrat. The only alternative is to vote for the Independent party ticket in the absence of a racial ticket, which would be the better way to voice his protest.

C. C. ALLEYNE,
Bishop, A. M. E. Zion Church.

I shall vote for La Follette and Wheeler. First they are unusually honest and straight-forward men. I believe in them. I do not believe in Coolidge. I despise Dawes and his ilk and I will trust no Wall Street lawyer nor any relative of southernized Bryan. I believe in the economic foundations of most of our present social problems and while I wish that the anti-Negro Railway Brotherhood who are supporting La Follette would let him say a plainer, cleaner word on the Negro, I remember that he has said as much as Coolidge and could scarcely do less if elected president. Especially am I pleased at his clear-cut condemnation of the Klan and his promise to free Haiti.

W. E. B. DUBOIS.

I am unreservedly for the Progressive candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler for President and Vice-President of the United States.

It must be unmistakably plain to every

colored American that there can be no hope for him politically, economically or spiritually under either the Republican or Democratic parties.

The Democratic party has long been the party of the Ku Klux Klan, the party of Jim Crow, disfranchisement and lynching. . . . .

Whatever Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, may state as to his personal position on the Klan, no colored man will imagine for a moment that he can in any sense wipe out or offset his party's record.

As for the Republican party, sixty years ago the party of Abraham Lincoln, it has now been taken over bodily by the Klan in the North. It is openly the Klan party in at least a dozen Northern States. Alone among the three candidates Mr. Coolidge has refused to open his lips on the subject of the Klan. . . . .

La Follette, on the other hand is the only candidate who has come out vigorously against the Klan in words that no one can mistake. His entire career shows that he regards all Americans as equal, without regard for race or color. But even had he been totally silent, it would be folly at this time for colored Americans not to take advantage of the glorious opportunity furnished by the birth of this new party, not to ally themselves with it and show the Republican party that there is a limit to the endurance and to the patience of the colored American citizens.—Public statement of Bishop—John F. Hurst.

Foster is running for President on the Workers Party ticket. The ultimate goal of this party is to establish in the United States in place of the present capitalistic government, a Workers, and Farmers, government. The platform of the Workers Party demands that all workers, black and white, be accorded the same rights and privileges.

The 2¼ million Negro votes if cast for Coolidge, Davis or La Follette, as far as materially benefitting Negro workers, will amount to so much chaff for the wind to sport with. . . .

Spingarn prizes will not increase Negro stock yard workers' pay, or shorten their hours, nor lower their house rents. But of course, to a well-fed, well-kept intellectual like yourself, these meagre things don't mean anything.

Negro workers will awaken one of these days, and they will sweep you along with the other Negro agents of the capitalist class into oblivion and obscurity. You don't mention the Workers Party because the white capitalist exploiters who support you and the fast waning N. A. A. C. P., direct you not to mention same.

GORDON W. OWENS.

I scarce can understand your political attitude, as you do not seem to even mention the Prohibition Party, which is the only third party in existence, and it has been in existence for more than fifty years. As for me personally, if you will look at your records, you will find that I have been a contributor to your cause for some time past and before ever thinking of being a candidate for any office.

S. S. FARIS,
Prohibition Candidate for President.

COLORED COUNTRY CLUB, BUCKS COUNTY, PENN.

CHILDREN OF CHANCE

A Story

JULIAN ELIHU BAGLEY

IT was a curious twist of fate that brought Miss Mary Colser and two of her former pupils together under the same roof at the fashionable Crest View Hotel in San Francisco. True it was that the former pupils —Hugho and Elnoma—had done some skillful and deliberate planning for *their* meeting at the Crest View, but they certainly had not included Miss Colser in this plan. Nevertheless she was there—there as a full-fledged guest and a woman of apparent wealth, while Hugho and Elnoma were there in quite another capacity. It had been some five years since this trio met—or rather one should say parted, for the last time they saw one another was that day when Miss Colser reluctantly resigned her position as teacher in a colored missionary school in Virginia where she had taught some thirty years and returned to her native New England to pass the rest of her days.

But some how or other this idle empty life seemed desperately lonely to her. Always she longed to return to the school. The magic of the old songs, the warm sunny skies of the South, and the happy laughter of her former pupils—all bade her come back once more. But the missionary school had very politely intimated that she was too old for further service. So when a generous donor of the school offered her anything she might wish, she cast old memories aside and asked for and got a trip to California. Now she was living in splendor on the top floor of the Crest View where she spent her time reading and knitting and watching the ships bound from and to the various ports of the world pass in and out the Golden Gate. And had it not been for the discovery of Hugho and Elnoma Miss Colser might have gon eon enjoying this sort of life.

But the presence of these two young people gave her an entirely different view of herself and the work she had given most of her life to. Heretofore she had thought of her life only in terms of success, for during her entire connection with the missionary school not one failure had been reported among her pupils. She was therefore very much chagrined in these last days to find two of her most recent and brilliant pupils at work in a hotel. She immediately labeled them failures. But Elnoma took up the cudgels of defense. Her story was a simple story of a country girl and boy who during the course of their training at the missionary school had come to themselves and discovered that they had more talent and liking for such things as singing and acting and dancing than for teaching. But they were poor and the custom or policy or whatever you want to call it of the school was to encourage teachers and not dancers. And so Elnoma and Hugho were "turned out" teachers only to be let out of a rural school in the middle of their first term because the patrons objected to their children being taught folk dances.

After this unfortunate and discouraging incident Elnoma went to New York where she sought and obtained a job with one Madame Dernier, a well-known dancer whom she had met one summer while working in a hotel on Long Island. Later on, an engagement to direct the ballet dancing in one of San Francisco's finest moving picture theaters had called Madame Dernier across the continent, and, of course, she had brought Elnoma with her. Now they were making their home at the Crest View. Hugho, Elnoma explained, had made his way to California and finally San Francisco by his own resources, being guided only by his admiration for her. Then one day there was a chance for a lobby porter at the Crest View and through Elnoma, Hugho got the job.

But this explanation followed by a statement from Madame Dernier that Hugho and Elnoma possessed unusual and original ideas about dancing and that she hoped to help them to success one day made no impression on the former missionary. She still referred to these former pupils as failures—shirkers of duty, children of chance. Elnoma who was more ready at argument than Hugho finally succeeded in convincing Miss Colser that there were two sides to this story; that if they were failures, shirkers of duty or children of chance, Miss Colser had played

a conspicuous part in the game.

"I guess after all, though," added Elnoma thoughtfully, "none of us is wholly to blame. It's a sort of combination of pupils, teachers and policies. Of course there have been bigger failures than Hugho and I, but you've never seen them. Lacking the courage to break away from the traditional path, they've tucked their dreams away in their hearts and trudged on down the path of least resistance! We haven't lost the spirit of service which we found at the missionary school. Indeed we haven't. We'd help anyone right this moment, but still we think it best to try the thing that's nearest our heart. Maybe some day you'll understand what we mean, Miss Colser; maybe you'll come to see that if the missionary school had a more varied assortment of molds and the courage to blaze certain untraditional paths, there would be fewer blasted dreams among the people they serve. But understand us now," Elnoma concluded, "we are not complaining, only we do think that sculptors who shape rough stones into finished products should—"

"Well, I guess we won't talk about it any more for a while," Miss Colser broke in abruptly. And from that day on the subject was taboo. Yet, all along, a vigorous struggle went on in the minds of the former teacher and her pupils. Each side hoped and waited for the opportunity to prove the other side wrong. And finally one day the chance came. The generous donor responsible for Miss Colser's trip had died some time since without making provisions for her maintainence and now the little missionary was in acute need. Monsieur Jean Ferrier, the proprietor, had already allowed her some two or three months of grace, but with the coming of the Christmas season and the increasing demand for rooms he felt obliged to ask her either to make some provisions to pay her bills or to move, and since she could not do the former she was preparing to do the latter.

Miss Colser had made a careful attempt to keep these facts from Hugho and Elnoma and had it not been for Hugho's sudden discovery of her trunk and some of her most treasured articles in the held-for-charges section of the Crest View's storeroom, they might have always believed her casual statement that she was "just moving to a smaller and less expensive hotel". But now that they had the real truth of the matter it was different. Something must be done to save the little missionary. They appealed to Monsieur Ferrier but he clung to his original stand. "Then what would you say to our making some provisions for paying her bills?" Monsieur Ferrier was asked.

"Oh you can't do that", he assured them. "Miss Colser doesn't even want you two to know she's in need."

"Oh yes we can do it too," Elnoma put in, "and we will—if you'll let us have the ball room Christmas Eve night. And Miss Colser needn't know anything about it until—until it's all over." Now Monsieur Ferrier had heard of Elnoma's ability as a dancer through Madame Dernier and he himself had seen Hugho do some fast stepping as he went about his work at the Crest View. So—

"I'll not only give you the use of the ball room Christmas Eve night," was his solemn promise, "but I will do all I can to help you make the affair a success."

What welcome news this was for Hugho and Elnoma. That same evening they set out and found talent enough to complete a tentative program calculated to satisfy the most exacting audience. There was, for instance, the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Club which would sing the old plantation melodies; a violinist who listed such exquisite gems as "Deep River" and an "Ave Maria". Of course, Hugho and Elnoma would dance. When Christmas Eve, the night for the affair, came every seat in the ball room was taken long in advance of the time set for the curtain and Monsieur Ferrier was scurrying about here and there trying to find chairs enough for those who continued to pour in.

Came the time for the curtain. There was no delay. The Choral Club, first on the program, began. How they did chant that plaintive old Christmas spiritual of their people—

Go tell it on the mountains,
Over the hills and everywhere.
Go tell it on the mountains,
That Jesus Christ is a-born!

The audience applauded the singers vigorously and they sang song after song all of which resounded with the Christmas Spirit. Then the violinist played and got an increasing amount of applause. But

these efforts soon paled into insignificance, for the next on the program was Elnoma. She sallied forth. The audience began lavishing applause on her. She made a graceful bow and announced her offering which it pleased her to call "Abyssinia", an exotic dance of her own creation. And she could not have described it more accurately, for it was truly exotic; and before she made much progress in the development of her motif, the audience perceived that this was no conventional stepping but a strikingly original dance of beauty and color and imagination. Again and again thunderous outbursts of applause greeted Elnoma's efforts. And always this applause strengthened her confidence. Now her dancing took on a crescendo and an abandon which made it truly marvelous. She danced as if her very life depended on pleasing her audience. She finished but the assemblage was insatiable. She repeated the interpretation but they still clamored for more. So she went on and on and on with her dance until she almost dropped from sheer exhaustion. But even then she refused to stop until that same confident voice behind the scenes which bade her "go to it, honey—go to it with all your might" when she started out, shouted: "Stop, honey, for God's sake, honey, stop. You've more than done your share." In an instant Elnoma had quit and darted behind the scenes and Hugho took the stage in the midst of applause intended for her but soon shifted to him.

Opinion was divided as to whether Hugho could better the record just made by this little brown girl. Such an opinion, however, was held only by the audience, for neither Hugho nor Elnoma entertained any thought of out-dancing each other. As a matter of truth they had made a secret pledge that they wouldn't. What they did want to do, though, was their best and thereby prove to Miss Colser and the others that this was no dream, this dancing madness of theirs, but a reality—a duty—a chance. Hugho began his dance with a slow shuffle, the tempo of which was rarely accelerated during his performance. But oh how he did crowd fun into this slow shambling gait of his. And one soon understood why he chose such a pace. His impersonation of certain characters about the Crest View necessitated it. There was hilarious fun in his conception of how a bell boy walks before and after he's served a guest who forgets the tip. Or how a "green" waiter handles his first tray, etc. From the standpoint of originality and entertainment Hugho's offering was quite as effective as Elnoma's and when he finished the assemblage voiced this by showering the same applause on him which they had lavished on Elnoma.

The program concluded, Hugho came forward and announced that a collection would be taken for a worthy cause. Immediately speculation was rife as to what the worthy cause was. The prevailing opinion was that the money would be given to the church to which members of the choral club belonged. But Hugho and Elnoma and Monsieur Ferrier knew better. They were the only ones who knew exactly how the contribution would be used. Even Miss Colser with whom Hugho and Elnoma had talked over a good many of their plans had no hint as to what would be done with the money. The collection taken, Hugho made brief remarks about the old songs and the work of the pioneer missionaries. Still more briefly he touched on his and Elnoma's connection with one of the missionary schools—how the dramatic club there had given them their first taste and chance at dancing and how their love for this art had caused them to give up their work as teachers and become children of chance. And then in a voice that just toned in with the occasion he announced that there was a faithful missionary in the audience and that every penny of the collection would be given to her. Now Elnoma came forward, put the money into a little gilded basket and presented it to Miss Colser. That was the end of the meeting.

The next morning Hugho and Elnoma and Miss Colser found themselves very much in the eyes of the public. As Hugho went about his work he came upon a morning paper. It gave a full and praiseworthy account of the whole affair. "Negro Youth Stages Novel Benefit Program in Crest View Ball Room; Proceeds Given to Former Missionary Among His People", so ran the summary. Further on the report went into details. It mentioned the inimitable singing of the choral club and the fine playing of the violinist; referred to Hugho as a bright chap possessing undeniable talent, while

Elnoma was hailed as "a lithe brown girl with magic eyes who put more gusto, originality and insinuation into her dance 'Abyssinia' than any one we've ever seen. And," concluded the notice, "if the *blasé* theatrical producer whom we saw eating up this entertainment last night doesn't grab up these gifted steppers, some one else will."

Came the time when Hugho could snatch a moment from his work. Hurriedly he made his way to Miss Colser's room with the morning paper. But she had already read the story.

"How did you get a paper so early?" asked Hugho, for he knew in these last lean days Miss Colser had depended on his saving her a paper from the ones picked up in the lobby.

"The man who sat next me last night brought it in," said she. "He's a theatrical producer—from Chicago," she went on, "and I literally pulled him into the ball room last night to get his opinion on your dancing. He's an old friend of mine and I told him I hoped he'd say you and Elnoma couldn't dance, but he didn't. Says you both have a wonderful future and he's going to give you your first big chance in his show opening in Chicago in February."

Now this was the biggest and most welcome news Hugho had ever received and from that moment on his little romance took on a tempo that was decidedly swift, for the next day he and Elnoma gave up their respective jobs and signed two important contracts—the one to dance in the Chicago producer's show, and the other to serve and be true to each other to the end of their days! This then is the story of the Children of Chance. There is not much more to tell about them except to say that on New Year's Day a wistful brown maid with tear-dimmed eyes stood beside a picturesque and handsome youth on the rear of the observation car of the "Overland Limited" and waved good bye to California and a group of admiring friends, not the least of whom was Miss Colser.

"Elnoma," said Hugho as the train got under way for Chicago, "aren't you glad the Chicago producer is going to take care of our little missionary teacher?"

"Yes, I am," replied Elnoma, "but aren't you rather sorry that she still thinks we're just plain Children of Chance?"

COMMUNITY CENTER CHORUS, PARSONS, KANS.

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People

SEGREGATION

THIS year's experience of the N. A. A. C. P is proving that one of the most important issues confronting colored people in the United States today is the issue of residential segregation. Closely allied with the issue of residential segregation are the issues of school segregation and the menace of the proposed Sterling-Reed Education Bill. No less than SIX cases, embracing the principle of segregation in its various forms, are now being fought or looked into by the N. A. A. C. P.

There is now pending before the United States Supreme Court a case of residential segregation which the N. A. A. C. P. has fought through all of the courts of the District of Columbia. This case involves the question as to whether an agreement among property owners not to sell to Negroes shall be enforced, under the Constitution, against any one of the property holders who wishes later to break the agreement and sell his land to a colored person.

A segregation law has been enacted by the Louisiana Legislature seemingly in clear violation of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case.

Arthur Hill, a colored man, who purchased a residence in one of the suburbs of Cleveland, Ohio, has been intimidated by a mob and has not been allowed to occupy his house.

In Dayton, Ohio, an attempt has been made on the part of the Board of Education to have a Jim Crow school system in that city, in violation of the law of Ohio.

In Indianapolis an attempt has been made to maintain a separate high school for colored pupils.

The Association is attempting to have the Sterling-Reed Education Bill so amended as to prevent discrimination against Negroes in the appropriation of federal funds for education.

THE WASHINGTON CASE

OF these cases the Washington Segregation Case is by all odds the most important. Upon the outcome of it depend segregation cases in five states of the country and the entire question of residential segregation in America will probably be determined by the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court. A clear outline of what the case involves has been given in a statement by Mr. James A. Cobb, member of the National Legal Committee of the N. A. A. C. P., who is conducting the case:

"The key case in Washington," says Mr. Cobb, "is that of Mrs. Helen Curtis who because of her color was enjoined from taking title to property which she had purchased from a white property owner, on the ground that the sale violated a white property owners' agreement not to sell to Negroes. Adverse decision having been rendered by a lower court the case has been taken on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will probably be advanced on the calendar.

"This case has aroused enormous interest throughout the United States. Practically every Southern Congressman in Washington has applied for a copy of the record of the case and similar cases in other parts of the country are being held to await decision in this case.

"What is involved is the question of residential segregation, not only against colored people in America, but against Catholics, Jews and any other groups property owners may care to bar out by agreement amongst themselves. The present case, as the N. A. A. C. P has already warned the colored people of America, is fully as important, as in fact it is more important than the Louisville Segregation Case, on which decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1917. By the terms of that decision, no municipality may enact residential segregation into law. But property owners are now seeking to evade that decision by writing their own segregation law into agreements among themselves, not to sell to colored people. If this color bar against colored people is sustained it would have the practical effect of nullifying the victory won in the Louisville case.

"Colored people throughout the United States, therefore, have every reason to be vitally interested in this matter. Every colored property owner or potential property and home owner in America will be affected by this decision, whether he is a man of wealth or a man of modest means.

For if this segregation should be permitted, it would mean more crowding in colored residential districts, more exploitation of colored tenants, greater disregard and neglect of colored districts, besides legal sanction for a slur upon colored Americans.

"It is not alone the colored people who may be affected. If this bar is sustained against them, there is no reason whatever why similar bars should not be invoked against other minority groups in America, such as Catholics, Jews, Japanese, etc. It behooves all right minded citizens to realize the importance of this fight being conducted in their behalf and to render assistance in it, if they are able to do so."

Associated with Mr. Cobb in the conduct of the case are William H. Lewis of Boston, former Assistant United States Attorney General; James P. Schick, and Henry E. Davis of Washington, former United States Attorney and former Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia. Associate Counsel are Arthur B. Spingarn and Herbert K. Stockton, respectively Chairman and member of the N. A. A. C. P. National Legal Committee; also Emory B. Smith.

Messrs. Moorfield Storey of Boston, the Association's national president, and Louis Marshall of New York, a member of the Board of Directors, are also taking an active interest in this case which promises to be one of the most important the Association has ever fought. Mr. Marshall has gone over the entire record of the case and is giving the benefit of his advice.

THE LOUISIANA CASE

THE colored people of Louisiana are engaged in a fight against the segregation law recently enacted by the state legislature. Robert W. Bagnall, the N. A. A. C. P. Director of Branches, was in New Orleans in September and conducted a vigorous campaign to arouse not only the members of the N. A. A. C. P. but all other colored people to the necessity of working together and presenting a united front against the menace. Mr. Bagnall, at latest accounts, has helped to organize a committee of twenty-five of the most prominent among the colored residents of New Orleans, including S. W. Green, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Walter L. Cohen, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, Dr. Dunn, Mr. Dejoie, and others, who are to fight shoulder to shoulder with the N. A. A. C. P. in the attempt to have the segregation law declared invalid. Mr. Bagnall addressed a number of mass meetings in New Orleans and found that the people were enthusiastic in their eagerness to give their aid to the N. A. A. C. P.

Of the Louisiana situation Mr. Bagnall reports by letter as follows:

"It is expected that the desire for reelection and the approval of their white constituency will cause the judges in the civil courts, the Court of Appeals and the state Supreme Court to give adverse decisions even though it is clear that the United States Supreme Court has already in the Louisville Case declared this act unconstitutional. It is felt that these judges would prefer to be reversed rather than be subject to the criticism of having rendered a decision in favor of Negroes. This would mean that the case would have to go all the way up to the Supreme Court of the United States."

ARTHUR HILL CASE

THIS case, which is in the hands of Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio Legislature and member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, involves protection against mob threats and violence. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill have been forced by mobs to abandon a residence they had bought in Garfield Heights, Ohio, protection having been denied by the Cleveland Police Department on the ground that the residence was outside the city limits, and by the local Mayor on the ground that the village could not afford to pay for such protection and furthermore, that the purchasers, being colored, "had no right to buy such a nice place." Appeal has been made to Governor Donahey of Ohio who has given assurance to the N. A. A. C. P. that he will remove from office any public official who fails to perform his duty.

THE SCHOOL CASES

IN both of the cities, Dayton and Indianapolis, where attempts have been made to segregate colored school children, the colored people have been aroused and have unitedly opposed the attempted discrimination. Mr. Bagnall was sent by the National Office to help the local Branch and the colored citizens in the fight in Dayton where the Board of Education, in violation of the Ohio law, was attempting to establish a Jim Crow school system. In Indianapolis, an attempt was being made to locate and maintain a separate high school for colored pupils.

The Sterling-Reed Education Bill, of whose passage there seems to be no immediate danger, but which is backed by a pow-

erful lobby, is being carefully watched by the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. because the Bill, if enacted into law, would lend the sanction of federal funds, administered by state and local authorities, to the system of discrimination against colored children now in use in the Southern States.

FUNDS NEEDED

IN connection with this summary of the nation-wide fight being made against Segregation by the N. A. A. C. P., it is important to note that these cases cannot be successfully prosecuted without money. It is estimated that the Washington case alone will require $5,000. As this case affects the residence of every colored man and woman owning property, or hoping to own a home in the United States, it is urgent that all those who can contribute towards the conduct of this and other cases do so at once and as liberally as possible. The N. A. A. C. P. is merely emphasizing the necessity for colored people to protect themselves in their citizenship rights. The Association is doing its utmost to maintain and secure these rights by fighting the battles for them in the courts with the best legal experts obtainable. It therefore asks the full support, moral and financial, of the colored people themselves and of all others interested in common human rights.

KANSAS SCHOOL SEGREGATION VICTORY

THROUGH Attorneys Elisha Scott and R. M. Vandyne, the Coffeyville, Kansas, Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has won an important legal victory involving the question of discrimination against colored pupils in high schools of that State. For some years, a number of cities in Kansas had discriminated against colored pupils in high schools, especially in the junior high schools. Under the Kansas statute, it is lawful for the Board of Education to organize and maintain separate schools for the education of white and colored children including the high schools in Kansas City, Kansas, but no discrimination on account of color shall be made in any other high school. According to the syllabus of the Court in this case brought on behalf of Celia Thurman-Watts against the Board of Education of the City of Coffeyville and A. I. Decker, Superintendent of the public schools of the City of Coffeyville, action was brought to compel the Board of Education of Coffeyville to admit to the Roosevelt Junior High School of that city a daughter of the plaintiff who has completed the eighth grade and is ready to enter the ninth grade or high school. The controversy turned largely on the question whether or not the ninth grade is a part of a high school. The Court ruled that in barring the daughter of Mrs. Thurman-Watts, the Board of Education and Superintendent Decker had no authority to bar her from the Roosevelt Junior High School on account of her color.

NOMINATIONS

The Committee on Nominations for members of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been appointed by the Chairman of the Board and are as follows:

Mr. Isadore Martin, Philadelphia, Pa., *Chairman*
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Dr. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York

Any suggestions for nominees should be sent to the Committee at 69 Fifth Ave., New York, promptly, since the names of all nominees must be on file at the National office sixty (60) days prior to the date of the Annual Meeting which will take place on Monday, January 5, 1925.

Independent nominations must be made in writing and filed with the Secretary of the Association not less than sixty (60) days before the Annual Meeting.

The names of all persons nominated for directors will be published in the December number of THE CRISIS.

AFRAID

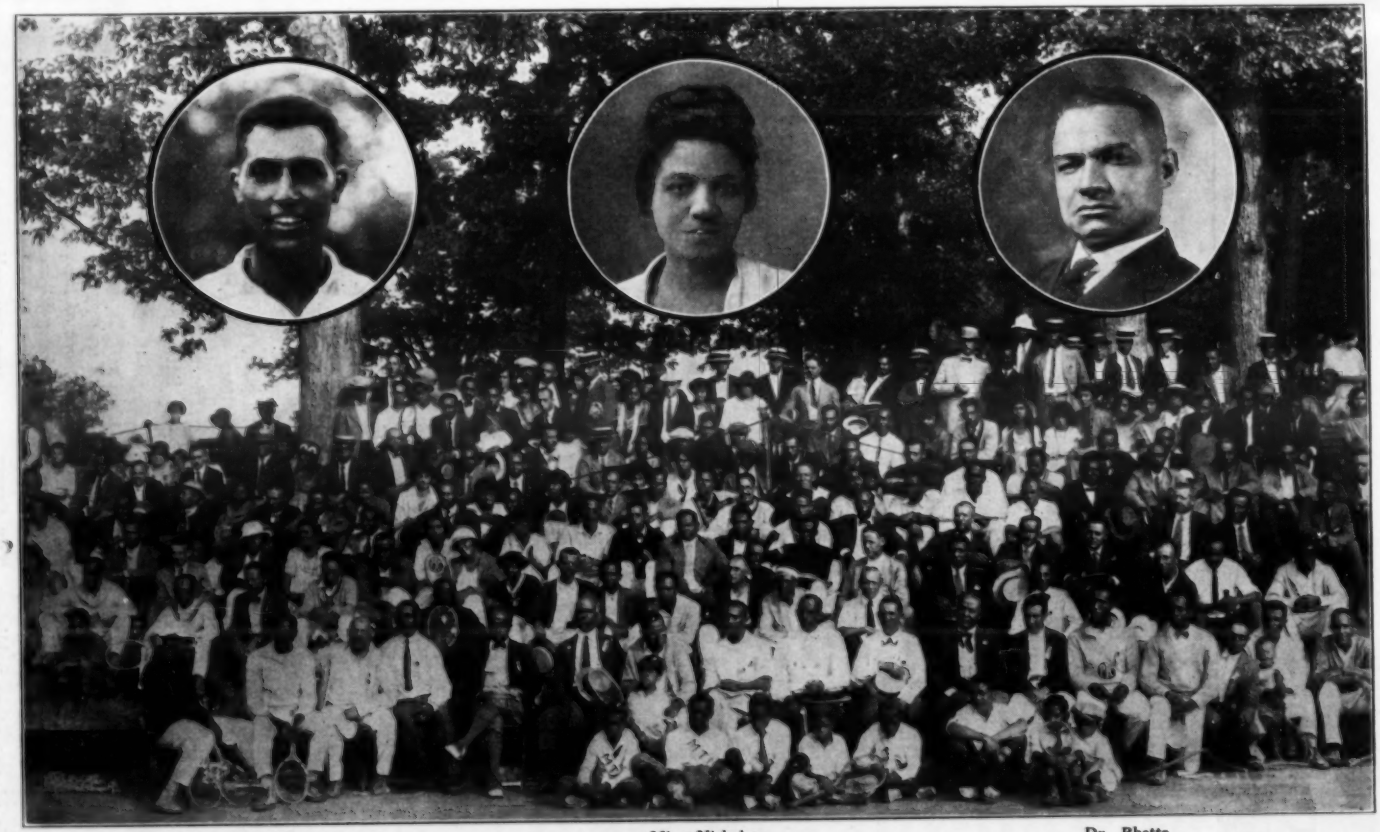
LANGSTON HUGHES

WE cry aloud among the skyscrapers,
As our ancestors
Cried among the palms in Africa;
Because we are alone,
It is night,
And we're afraid.

THE AMERICAN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

By Gerald Norman

THE American Tennis Association is a national body for promoting and developing lawn tennis among colored people. It was formed in Washington in 1916 after a number of tournaments had been held both in the East and in the West. The first national tournament was held in Baltimore in 1917. It attracted attention and in a few years the membership began to spread as far West as California and as far south as New Orleans. Local associations were formed in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and California. Today these local associations alone represent 46 groups and there are 33 other clubs making a total of 79 from 25 different states, aggregating about 1,000 playing members. The 8th annual meeting of the association took place this year in Baltimore with unprecedentedly large entry lists, the largest in the history of the Association: Men's Singles—142; Ladies' Singles—38; Men's Doubles—63; Ladies' Doubles—19; Mixed Doubles—40; Junior Singles—12, making a total of 314 Entries. There were 276 individuals competing, and the entire series of games consisting of 310 matches were concluded in one week, the finals being played on Saturday afternoon, August 23, before a gallery of over two thousand people. Next year, the tournament will be held at Bordentown, N. J. The present champions are: Men's Singles: Tally Holmes, Washington, D. C., Champion '17, '18, '21, '24. Ladies' Singles: Miss Isadora Channels, Chicago, Ill., National Champion (L.S.) '22, '23, '24. Men's Doubles: Tally Holmes and Ted Thompson, Washington, D. C., Holmes National Champion Men's Singles '17, '18, '21, '24. Ladies' Doubles: Miss Isadora Channels, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Emma Leonard, New York City, Channels, National Champion L.S. '22, '23, '24, Leonard, National Champion L. Doubles, '23. Mixed Doubles: Dr. B. M. Rhetta, Baltimore, and Miss Nellie Nicholson, Baltimore. Rhetta, Baltimore, Champion M.S., Nicholson, Baltimore, Champion L.S. Junior Singles: Russell Smith, Chicago, Ill., Western Champion J.S. '24.



Mr. Holmes Miss Nicholson Dr. Rhetta

8TH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE AMERICAN TENNIS ASSOCIATION AT BALTIMORE

The Amy Spingarn Prizes in Literature and Art

As we have already announced, through the kindness of Mrs. Amy B. Spingarn, THE CRISIS is enabled to offer a series of prizes for writing and drawing.

Time.—The manuscripts and drawings must be in THE CRISIS office, 69 Fifth Avenue, on or before APRIL 15, 1925. The names of the prize winners will be announced in the July CRISIS, which will be published June 20, 1925.

Conditions.—These prizes are offered to persons of Negro descent in order to encourage their aptitude for art expression.

Prizes for Writing.—Prizes are offered for fiction, plays, essays and verse as follows: For *Fiction*—$100, $50, $20. The stories should be preferably four to five thousands words in length or five to seven pages of THE CRISIS. In no case must they exceed eight thousand words. For *Plays*—$75, $40, $10. Plays must deal with some phase of Negro history or experience and should occupy from five to seven pages of THE CRISIS in length. For *Essays*—$50, $30, $10. Essays should occupy from one to six pages of THE CRISIS and in no case should they exceed five thousand words. They may deal with personal experience, biography, history, scientific research, art, criticism or any subject. For *Verse*—$50, $30, $10. The specimens submitted may be of any length up to three pages of THE CRISIS and may be on any subject.

All of the manuscripts indicated above should be typewritten or legibly copied by hand on one side of the paper. The pages should be numbered and on the top of the first page, in addition to the subject, should appear the pseudonym under which the author is writing. A sealed envelope should accompany the manuscript; on it should be written the pseudonym and in it should be the real name and address of the author and postage for the return of the manuscript in case it is not used. All manuscripts must be original, never before published in any form, and at the time of entering this contest they must not be in the hands of any other publisher. THE CRISIS will reserve to the author all rights of publication and reproduction in any way except the rights to first serial publication. THE CRISIS shall have the right to return or publish at its regular rates of compensation any of the manuscripts submitted.

Illustrations.—Illustrations may be for covers of THE CRISIS or for decorations of THE CRISIS page, cartoons or general illustrations. The prizes will be $75, $40, $10. The illustrations may be in black and white or in oil or water colors. They should be carefully packed so as not to be broken or spoiled in transit. They should be signed on the back with a pseudonym and a sealed envelope with the real name and address of the artist and return postage should be enclosed. All drawings must be original and never before published and no copies of them must be in the hands of any other periodical at the time of submission to THE CRISIS. THE CRISIS will reserve to the artist all rights of reproduction except the rights to first serial publication in THE CRISIS. THE CRISIS shall have the right to return or publish at its regular rates any of the drawings submitted.

During the years 1925 and 1926 THE CRISIS will publish the prize manuscripts and drawings and such others as have merit. Further announcements concerning the prizes will be as follows: in the DECEMBER CRISIS the names of the judges and an editorial on *short stories* will appear. In the JANUARY CRISIS an editorial on *plays;* in the FEBRUARY CRISIS an editorial on *essays;* and in the MARCH CRISIS an editorial on *verse* will appear. In the APRIL CRISIS the plans of CRIGWA, THE CRISIS Guild of Writers and Artists, will be announced.

The editor will be very glad to answer any letters concerning these prizes.

Answers

1. *Yes, any one may compete for two or more of the prizes.*
2. *No, you must not copy matter; it must be original and composed by you, yourself.*

FALL BOOKS

W. E. B. DuBois

WALTER WHITE has written in "The Fire in the Flint" a good, stirring story and a strong bit of propaganda against the white Klansman and the black pussyfoot. White knows his Georgia from A to Z. There is not a single incident or a single character in the book which has not its prototype in real life today. All Mr. White's white people are not villains nor are all his Negroes saints, but one gets a thrilling sense of the devilish tangle that involves good and evil in the southern South.

Perhaps most significant however is the fact that a book like this can at last be printed. For years a flood of filth about the Negro has poured out of the South while no northern firm would consider a book telling even temperately the well-known and widely proven facts concerning the Negor. Subtly and slowly the change has come and Mr. White has been among the first to sense it and to persist courageously and doggedly in having his say.

Of course one can criticise any book and particularly a first one. Perhaps on the economic side Mr. White succumbs too easily to the common mistake of piling the blame of southern wickedness on the "poor whites" and absolving the aristocrats and former slave holders. This is, of course, based on the propaganda which the sons and daughters of slave-barons have spread, but it is far from true. On the human and artistic side, with the possible exception of the younger brother, Mr. White's characters do not live and breathe and compel our sympathy. They are more like labeled figures on a chess board. But despite all this, this story goes and the reader goes with it and that is the first business of a story.

"The Southern Oligarchy" by William H. Skaggs is the most important volume that has come out of the white south since the Civil War. Every intelligent Negro should buy it and own it, even if it does cost five dollars. It is an astonishing vindication of our cause. It is written by a white southerner born and bred in Alabama and it traces the history of oligarchical government in the South from the beginning of slavery down to the present time. While the book is in no sense a pro-Negro document (rather it is distinctly a treatise to defend the poor white), nevertheless Mr. Skaggs' incidental defense of the Negro is remarkable. He says for instance: "An epitome of the Negro's history since his emancipation will show conclusively that his civic and industrial progress has been most remarkable. The truth of this assertion can be proven not only by the records which are available to all intelligent people, who are seeking the truth, but also by the testimony of the most intelligent and reputable white men of the Southern States."

He declares in regard to disfranchisement that "the plans of the leaders of the Oligarchy were not primarily to shut out the Negro vote. The Negro had ceased to vote. The first and essential purpose of further encroachment on the liberties of the people was to make the Oligarchy more secure in its control of the Government. Ballot-box stuffing and other forms of corrupt practices had become so common that every branch of State and county administration was notoriously corrupt and, in many places, important official positions were held by corrupt politicians and their incompetent subordinates. Crimes were increasing and the South was prostrated under the rule of a privileged class of spoilsmen whose gain in power was in proportion to the public loss of moral stamina, intelligence, civic virtue and patriotism". Later on he says: "The sins of carpet-bag rule in the South, as shown in a preceding chapter, were not the result of Negro enfranchisement, nor has the Negro been disfranchised to prevent a recurrence of carpet-bag rule. The Negro was disfranchised for the same reason that the poor white man was disfranchised. It was to prevent any united and organized opposition to the corrupt and lawless practices of the Oligarchy which rules in the South without regard to the rights of the white man or the black man."

He quotes the Alabama Education Commission: "We need not refer to conditions before the war except to repeat that even

as far back as 1840 there were proportionately fewer illiterates among the white population than there are today. The Constitution of 1868, though enacted by a so-called 'carpet-bag' government, dealt with the subject of education in a manner far more liberal and infinitely better calculated to promote general intelligence than does either the Constitution of 1875 or that of 1901." And he places the blame for this as follows: "These delinquencies of the South are not due to poverty, nor to unusual financial burdens of these States; nor are these conditions the result of indifference on the part of the great mass of the people, white or colored. The cause of backwardness is found in the antiquated social and economic systems, the gross inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption of an Oligarchy that desires neither liberty nor enlightenment for the people."

As to crime he says that the "South may be called the nursery of crimes in America. The migratory criminal population of the United States may be traced from the Southern States to every part of the country. The highest record of defalcations and embezzlements is found in those sections of the South where election frauds, and other corrupt practices, have been notorious. In the same communities, peonage has prevailed in the most aggravated form; lynchings, race riots and the most appalling crimes had occurred in those communities where corrupt practices and vice have been most flagrant."

As to lynching he says: "It has been asserted time and time again that the lynching evil in the South was necessary to protect the women of the South. This base, spiteful libel on the Negro has been proclaimed in Congress, in political campaigns, on the lecture platform, written in books and dramatized. For example, in a speech in the city of Boston, in 1919, former Governor Emmett O'Neal of Alabama, said: 'The lynching evil in the South had its origin in the revolutionary conditions created by Reconstruction.' The assertion quoted from the former Governor of Alabama has been the rallying shibboleth of the leaders of a provincial and lawless Oligarchy for more than half a century, and it is the most wicked and pernicious slander that ever misled the American people. . . ."

Finally, remember that all these statements are backed by page after page of statistics, quotations from official documents and court decisions filling 444 pages of reading matter to which is appended a careful index of 27 pages. A final quotation will give the spirit of the book so far as the black man is concerned: "Racial friction in the Southern States is not the result of economic or moral decline, nor is it due to the vice or lawlessness of the Negro. The Negro in America is not degenerating. He is advancing along all lines that make for a higher and better civilization. Never has there been a race whose leaders, almost without exception, have struggled with more patience and forbearance, or more heroically, than the leaders of the Negroes in the maintenance of peace between two races."

Americans who would like to understand the race problem between Englishmen and Indians will read with pleasure "A Passage to India" by E. M. Forster. The first hundred pages or so are a little dull and sometimes affected; then the novel suddenly swings into its stride and becomes a tremendous epic of racial clash held down to earth by honesty and subtle insight such as few novelists ever used. All these people, Dr. Aziz, Miss Quested, Ronny, Fielding, and Professor Godbole, are singularly human. To American Negroes the book is vivid even in its contrasts—the basing of all real racial clash on sex, the policy of insult and humiliation, the hyperbole and unpunctuality of the colored folk, and the close combination of religion, humor and tragedy. We know it all.

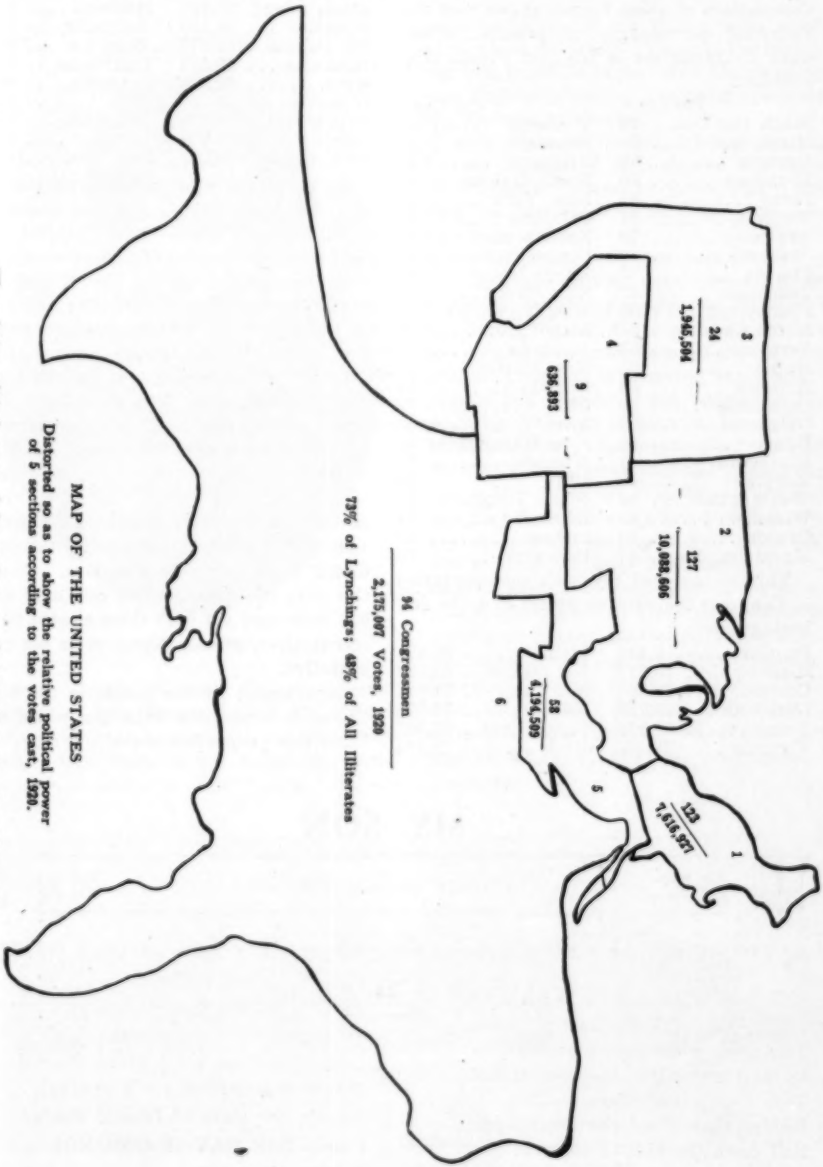
TO YOUR EYES

GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON

In your deep autumnal eyes
Mystery's dark shadow lies,
None may pass unchallenged there,
Something vestal,
Something rare
Stays the plunging, pagan tread—
One hesitates,
One bows the head.

THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE SOUTH

IN February, 1921, THE CRISIS published a distorted map to illustrate the increased political power which the South gets through the disfranchisement of the Negro.



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

Distorted so as to show the relative political power of 5 sections according to the votes cast, 1920.

(The relative political power of the sections as calculated from the above figures is: 1 = 7¼; 2 = 5½; 3 = 6½; 4 = 5½; 5 = 6; 6 = 19.)

This first study was based partially upon estimates because census figures were not then available. We know now the total population of the United States in 1920 and the number of citizens 21 years of age and over, native and naturalized, and the number of votes cast in the election of 1920. Compilation of these figures shows that the following percentages of possible voters were disfranchised in the last Presidential election:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
South Carolina	92	Wyoming	46
Mississippi	91	Nebraska	46
Georgia	89	Michigan	45
Louisiana	86	South Dakota	44
Texas	82	New York	44
Virginia	81	Colorado	44
Arkansas	79	Kansas	43
Alabama	79	Connecticut	43
Florida	72	Rhode Island	42
Tennessee	65	New Jersey	41
Pennsylvania	58	West Virginia	39
North Carolina	56	Idaho	39
Vermont	55	Montana	39
Maine	53	New Mexico	38
Arizona	53	Nevada	38
California	52	Ohio	38
Oklahoma	52	Iowa	35
Illinois	50	New Hampshire	33
Minnesota	49	Missouri	33
Maryland	48	Utah	30
Washington	48	North Dakota	30
Wisconsin	48	Kentucky	29
Oregon	48	Indiana	26
Massachusetts	47	Delaware	25

This means that for each representative in Congress the various States cast the following votes:

So. Car.	9,449	Idaho	67,471
Mississippi	10,312	No. Dakota	68,592
Georgia	12,394	Maryland	71,211
Louisiana	15,733	Kansas	71,278
Texas	22,973	Connecticut	72,802
Virginia	23,100	Utah	72,914
Alabama	24,107	Colorado	73,013
Arkansas	25,801	Minnesota	73,584
Nevada	27,194	New Jersey	75,333
Florida	36,706	Oregon	76,174
Tennessee	42,863	Illinois	77,425
Vermont	44,965	Washington	78,720
Maine	49,383	New Hamp.	70,372
Penn	51,380	Michigan	70,406
No. Car.	53,874	Iowa	81,281
Rhode Island.	55,795	Missouri	83,165
Wyoming	56,199	Kentucky	83,519
So. Dakota	60,373	West Va.	84,990
Oklahoma	60,572	California	85,759
Mass.	62,507	Montana	89,502
Wisconsin	63,753	Ohio	91,795
Nebraska	63,776	Delaware	94,756
Arizona	66,687	Indiana	97,108
New York	67,338	New Mex.	105,131

Re-arranging now our map on the basis of these data, we find that the Pacific and Northwestern States cast 1,945,504 votes for 24 representatives in Congress, or 81,067 votes per congressman. The Middle West States cast 10,088,606 votes for 127 representatives, or 79,439 votes per representative. The Border States cast 4,194,509 votes for 58 representatives, or 72,319 votes per representative. The Southwest States cast 636,893 votes for 9 representatives, or 70,766 votes per representative. The Middle Atlantic States cast 5,649,216 votes for 91 representatives or 61,079 votes per representative. The New England States cast 1,967,711 votes for 32 representatives, or 61,492 votes per representative. Contrast this with the South, which cast only 2,175,007 votes and yet with them elected 94 representatives, or only 23,138 votes per representative.

Government by the people in the United States is impossible while the white South holds this preponderance of power.

MY SON

GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON

STRONGER than man-made bars, the chain,
That rounds your life's arena,
Deeper than hell the anchor sweeps
That stills your young desires;
Darker than night the inward look
That meditation offers,
Redder than blood the future years
Roll down the hills of torture!

But ah! you were not made for this,
And life is but preluding—
The major theme shall hold its sway
When full awake, not dreaming,
Your ebon foot shall press the sod
Where immortelles are blooming;
Beyond the glaze of fevered years
I see—THE DAY IS COMING!

The Horizon

MISS FAUSET

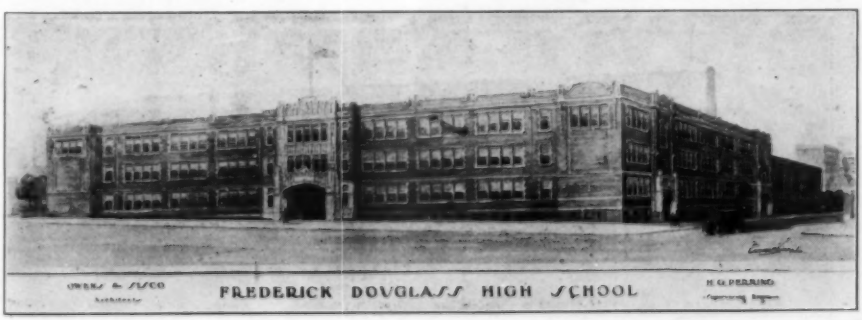
¶ Miss Jessie Redmon Fauset, literary Editor of THE CRISIS, sailed for France October first to be gone six months. Miss Fauset will study at the Sorbonne, Paris, travel and write for THE CRISIS. She expects to return in the spring with a new novel under her arm. "There is Confusion", her first novel, is in its third American and first English edition and is being translated into German at Vienna.

¶ Miss Yolande DuBois who is studying for her Master of Arts degree in English at Columbia University joins THE CRISIS staff on part time to help in news notes and decorations.

¶ Dr. Hubbard who has just died at an advanced age at Nashville, Tennessee, was a pioneer in the education of Negroes in the United States. He was the founder and for a long time president of the Meharry Medical College. Widespread expression of respect and sorrow at his death has been made by Meharry graduates.

¶ The Alumni Association of Meharry Medical College asks that the second Sunday in November be set aside as a memorial day for the late Dr. Hubbard, and that endeavor be made on that day to raise $500,000 in order to keep Meharry in the "A" class of medical schools. Persons interested should correspond with Dr. J. A. McMillan, 709 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

¶ Pierre S. DuPont has offered to help in the erection of a science building at Lincoln University. Lincoln University has already raised $60,000 toward this building, of which $12,000 was contributed by graduates.



THE NEW BALTIMORE COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

Mrs. Williams | Miss Crogman | Mrs. Chiles | Mr. Fuller

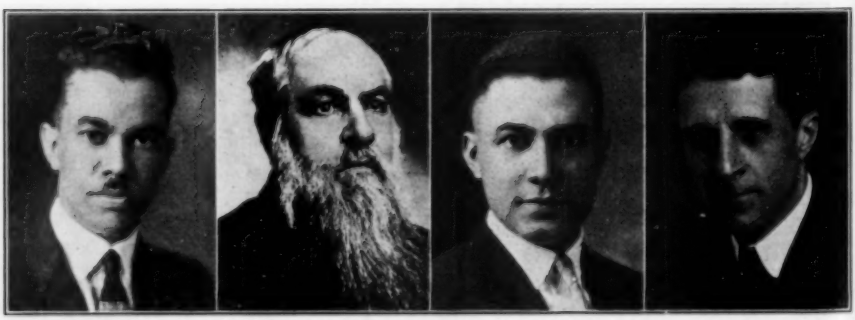
¶ The late Mrs. Daniel Hale Williams, born Alice Lee, and wife of the distinguished surgeon, is dead in Chicago. She was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was educated at Howard University. For some years she taught at the Mott School, Washington, until her marriage in 1898 to Dr. Williams. She was prominent socially and was a strikingly beautiful woman.

¶ Miss Ada Crogman, daughter of the well-known Dr. W. H. Crogman, has been doing excellent work in promoting pageantry among American Negroes. Miss Crogman is a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory and has had wide experience in organizing clubs and directing plays and giving dramatic recitals. She has especially become well-known by composing and staging the pageant entitled, "The Milestones of a Race", setting forth the history of American Negroes. This calls for a cast of five hundred persons and has been presented in seven or eight communities.

¶ Mrs. Myrtle A. Chiles was born in Virginia in 1872, educated in the parochial schools of the Episcopal church and married Charles R. Chiles in 1894. They have lived in Washington since 1898. Mrs. Chiles was active in church and social work; a member of the Board of Directors of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.; president of the Tuesday Evening Club; and secretary of the Sterling Relief Association. She died in Washington last September.

¶ Luther M. Fuller received the degree of Master of Arts at Boston University last spring. He took high rank both at this university and at the New England Conservatory of Music; he served overseas in the World War and previously had been a teacher in Texas.

¶ Paul R. Williams has been appointed by the Los Angeles, California, Board of Education, as architect for one of the new city schools which will cost $84,000. Mr. Williams is a member of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission and the only colored member of the American Institute of Architects. He has won three national and



Mr. Williams | Dr. Hubbard | Dr. Dibble | Mr. Taylor

four western architectural competitions and has been mentioned in THE CRISIS for his design of a civic center for a western city. His design was selected from over one hundred others. Mr. Williams is not yet forty and is a graduate of the University of Southern California and a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

¶ Sometimes in social assemblages, one asks, "Where are the men?" No such question is necessary at the West 135th Street branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York City. Audiences of three, four and five hundred men are common there. The membership has passed the twelve hundred mark, including over two hundred boys. Many business men take part in the activities. There are athletics and a summer camp. The receipts for 1923 were $74,553 and after paying all expenses a surplus of $1,705 was left. During the year 480,550 men and boys visited the building. The moving spirit back of this splendid organization is Thomas E. Taylor. Mr. Taylor made his reputation in Indianapolis and then came to New York, superintended the building of this Y. M. C. A. under many difficulties and has been its executive head for some ten years.

¶ The new surgeon in charge of the John Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee, is

DR. C. H. ROBERTS
Republican, New York

S. A. T. WATKINS
Progressive, Chicago

Mrs. L. E. RANDOLPH
Socialist, New York

COLORED CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble. He was born in South Carolina; graduated at Atlanta University and the Howard Medical School and for three years assisted Dr. Kenny at Tuskegee.

¶ Everybody knows about Sunshine Sammy. His real name is Ernest Frederick Morrison. He began work for the moving pictures when he was only three years old and has now been nine years in the business. His father, Joseph Morrison, works with

SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES

him and directs his education. His chum, Allen Clay Hoskins, who takes the part of "Farina" began work in the movies at six months and works always best under Sammy's directions.

¶ At the 9th World Sunday School Convention held at Glascow, Scotland, last June, there were four colored American delegates: Mrs. Jennie E. Lewis of Chicago, representing A. M. E. Church; Dr. C. C. Johnson, Aiken, S. C., the Baptist Church; Miss Sarah J. Jenifer of Washington, D. C., the A. M. E. Zion Church; James W. Eichelberger, Jr., of Chicago, the A. M. E. Zion Church.

¶ The 9th Biennial Session of the International Conference of Grand Chapters of the Order of Eastern Star was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., during August. The Conference is composed of thirty-seven Grand Chapters in the United States and one in the

Alfred Picon
New Orleans, La.

Napoleon Mitchell
Tampa, Fla.

Dominion of Canada and represents a membership of 100,000. The International Matron, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, of Des Moines, Iowa, in her annual address endorsed the work of the N. A. A. C. P. and recommended the forming of Junior Divisions of the Association. Mrs. Brown was unanimously re-elected International Matron. The next conference will be held in Boston in 1926.

¶ The largest real estate transaction of colored people in Indianapolis, Ind., was recently completed when the Madam C. J. Walker Mfg. Company purchased the northwest corner of North Street, West Street and Indiana Avenue for the sum of $58,000. This is a large property located in the heart of the business district, close to the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, and has a commanding view of three streets which intersect to form six points. On this corner, passed daily by thousands of people, the Madam C. J. Walker Company will erect in the near future a new administration and factory building. Plans are now being prepared and from some of the proposed features it is to be the best appointed building of its kind in the world today and another fitting monument to the memory of the late Madam C. J. Walker.

¶ An interesting feature of the National Baptist Convention held during the week of September tenth in Chicago was the presence of returned missionaries from Africa, India, Panama and the West Indies. Among these were Rev. E. D. Hubbard of West Coast Africa, Rev. Matusah from the East Coast Africa, Rev. R. H. Thourborne from Panama and Rev. Falkstine of the West Indies Islands.

¶ The report on occupations of Negroes in 1920 as issued by the United States Census Bureau shows that there were 3,252,862 colored males and 1,571,289 colored females ten years of age and over who were employed in gainful occupations. Figures in detail are:

The men were employed as follows:

in agriculture	1,566,627
in extraction of minerals	72,892
in manufacturing and mechanical industries	781,827
in transportation	308,896
in trade	129,309
in public service	49,586
in professional service	41,056
in domestic and personal service	273,959
in clerical occupations	28,710

The women were employed as follows:

in agriculture	612,261
in manufacturing and mechanical industries	104,983
in trade	11,158
in professional service	39,127
in domestic and personal service	790,631
in clerical occupations	8,301

¶ Cortez Peters, a 1923 graduate of the business department of the Dunbar High School of Washington, D. C., has been appointed typist-clerk to one of the important committees in Congress. Last January young Peters won the number 12 Remington typewriter which the Remington company offers to the person writing 60 words per minute for 15 consecutive minutes absolutely without error. Mr. Peters wrote at the rate of 67 words per minute.

¶ The crown prince of Abyssinia, accompanied by a large suite, is on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He passed through the streets of Jerusalem followed by his magnificently dressed clergy and other members of his retinue. The entire entourage was mounted on camels.

Sue Moran
Brewster, N. Y.

The Madison Children
Ames, Iowa

¶ Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Buster, Sr., of Wilmington, Ohio, have celebrated their fifty-ninth anniversary. Mr. Buster is 84 and his wife 76. They were married in Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1865.

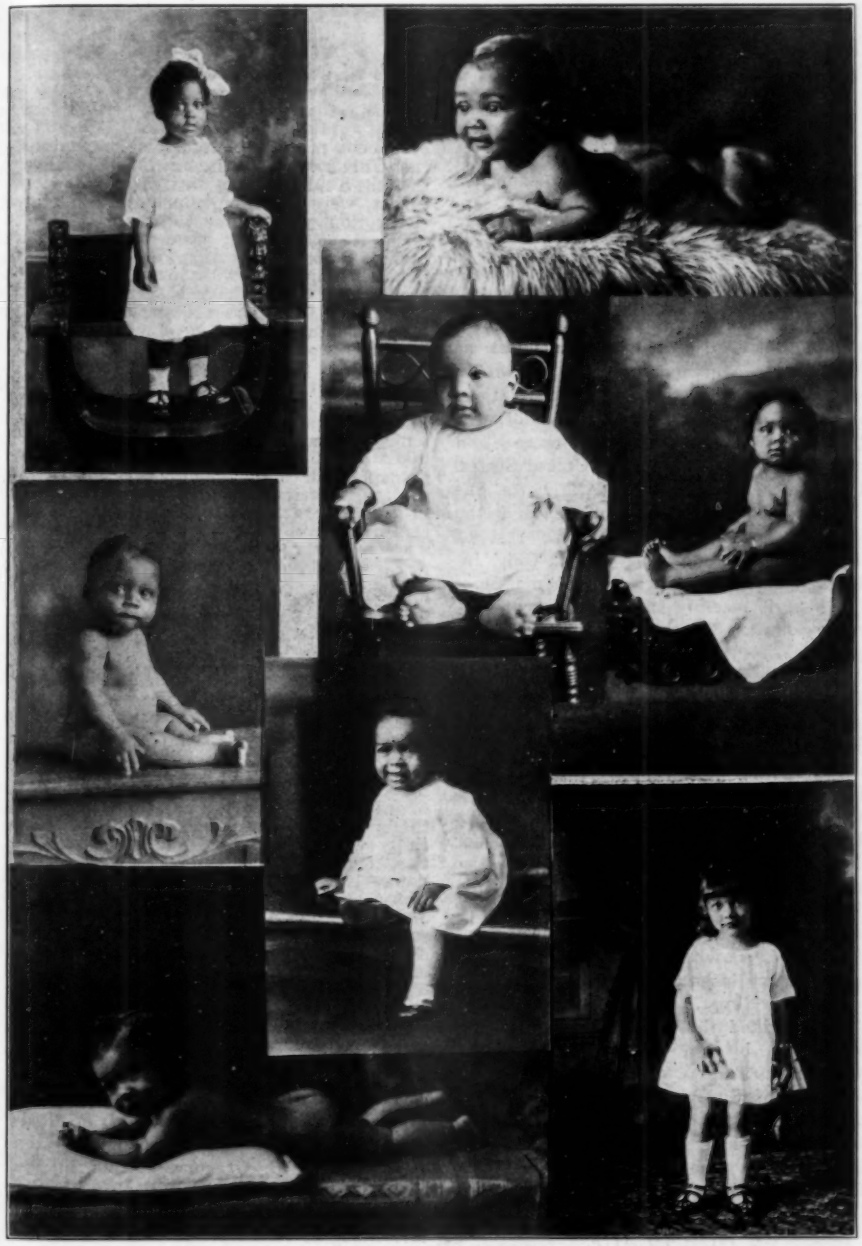
¶ Two colored men, C. E. Rambo and Lieutenant J. C. Banks, have just completed a four-year course in modern shoe manufacturing in the Lynn Shoemaking School, Lynn, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Banks is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Rambo is a graduate of Howard University.

MR. AND MRS. BUSTER

¶ A recent graduate of St. Stephen's College Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, is Mr. Frank L. Brown of Buffalo. This school is the official college of the Episcopal Church in the east. Mr. Brown is its first colored graduate for many years. During his career he won the Freshman oratorical prize, the Pruyn prize in French, the Pruyn prize in science and the MacVickar senior prize oration. He also received the Hellenistic weekly prize.

¶ Franklin Sayre, 12-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Sayre of Chicago, won first prize recently in the Chicago *Tribune's* war picture contest. The prize was a $165 Zenith radio receiving set. Chicago colored boys seem to be built for winning prizes.

THE JUNIOR N.A.A.C.P., OAKLAND, CAL.



A FEW MORE BABIES

Alma R. Finney
Roanoke, Va.
Arnold Lee, 4th
Selma, Ala.
W. H. Collie
West Palm Beach, Fla.

E. O. Hickman, Jr.
Roanoke, Va.
Doris M. Toney
North Kenova, Ohio

Winston P. Hammond, Jr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Lillian Costen
Waterbury, Conn.
Lucille Hall
Long Branch, N. J.

The Looking Glass

THE WORLD AND US

THE greatest thing that has happened for ten years and possibly for a century is the new peace protocol of the League of Nations. It is an attempt to compel nations to arbitrate their disputes before fighting; and Japan insisted that not simply should international questions be arbitrated but even purely national questions such as immigration and the color line can be brought before the League of Nations on the ground that they are causes of war.

¶ In the political campaign there is a curious new splitting in the United States. The radical West is for La Follette, the conservative East for Coolidge, and the Bourbon South for Davis. The rest of the country including New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will settle the matter.

¶ There is meeting in India a great religious congress which is seeking to bring peace and unity among the Indians so that they can present a united face against the English invader. India is divided primarily into Hindus and Mohammedans and the English have used this religious difference as a means of keeping their power.

¶ Zagloul Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, was in England to talk over the Sudan. Egypt commissioned England to conquer the Sudan in her name and with the use of her soldiers. Once conquered, the English have refused to move and now pretend to claim a certain sovereignty over a great province filled with black folk which they have always hitherto acknowledged as belonging to Egypt.

¶ In England the Labor Government has held office by sheer ability and accomplishment. They have brought peace within the sight of Europe and they have striven to settle the Irish question; they are threatened with loss of office by the Liberals and Conservatives who want them to beat the Radicals and keep up war with Russia.

OUR PLACE

THE Reverend Ernest Fremont Tittle writes in a syndicated sermon:

I remember reading some time ago a statement made by Professor Commons of the University of Wisconsin to the effect that the Teutonic race, until 500 years after Christ, were exceedingly primitive in their civilization, yet had mental qualities which made it possible for them to absorb the highest Roman civilization. And I was particularly impressed with his assertion that "could their babies have been taken out of the forest 2,000 years ago and transplanted to the homes and schools of modern America, they would have covered in one generation the progress of twenty centuries".

Blooah, a native African, as black as midnight, has actually done what Professor Commons conjectured the babies of the Teutonic race might have done had they been taken out of the forest 2,000 years ago and transplanted to the homes and schools of modern America. He has actually covered in one generation the progress of twenty centuries!

* * *

But Mr. Tittle need not congratulate himself too soon for Mississippi is on the firing line. She has organized the White Knights of America.

The constitution of the organization in article two recites more fully than the charter the purpose of the organization as follows: "To perpetuate white supremacy; to aid in the suppression of lawlessness; assist officers of the law in detecting and prosecuting crime; to do all in our power to prevent the mixing of the white and Negro races; to inform our people generally along lines that we think they need information, especially with regard to organizations, societies, lodges or institutions, by whatever name known, organized or unorganized, whose business it is to stir up race hatred and strife, and whose ultimate aim is to secure for the Negro race social and political equality. This we propose to ferret out and expose, in such manner and by lawful means always that the white race may be fully informed along all lines at all times."

* * *

The incorporators say that the occasion for their organization was a demand by a colored man, R. D. Redmond, and others, for better schools. The South has its Redmonds but unfortunately acording to the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory writing in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, it also has its Blodgetts. The Rev. Thomas talked with Mr. Blodgett recently and this is what he makes Mr. Blodgett say:

Joseph Haywood Blodgett was born a slave in Augusta, Ga., 66 years ago. His mother was a young Negress, as "black

as the black of the chimney", and his father was the "biggest and brainiest lawyer ever raised in the State of Georgia, Sir".

I had a long talk with Blodgett yesterday, and at my request he told me the story of his life. He is a man of uncommon mental ability, fluent, eloquent, forceful, and but for the handicap of his 50 per cent Negro blood would have become long before this one of the most famous men in the Nation.

"I was a Negro when I struck this place, most forty years ago, and I am a Negro yet," he said with grim frankness. "My money hasn't changed that fact. Nothing can change it. If I was worth a thousand million the fact would still exist.

"And right here we have the bottom difficulty with the Negroes. They forget they are Negroes. They are foolish enough to think that constitutional amendments, civil rights bills, a smattering of education and a little commercial success can make white folks of them.

"It can't be done. The Negro is a Negro by decree of Almighty God, and all the legislation and all the book learning and all the wealth and all the spread-eagle speeches of all the Boston Negro orators will never be able to undo what the Almighty God has done. You can't untwist the kink in the cur's tail and you can't untwist the kink in the Negro's hair, or take that black figment from under his skin, or change the shape of his nose, or the shape and convolutions of his brain, or give him the white man's genius and character."

* * *

The La Follette Campaign book says:

"The American Negro is a citizen and should have all the rights and privileges of citizenship. He is fighting for freedom; physical freedom from peonage, mental freedom from ignorance, political freedom from disfranchisement, industrial freedom from starvation wages and social freedom from insult. No other program for the Negro is thinkable if democratic government is to survive in America. If twelve million Americans can be disfranchised, driven from decent employment, lynched and insulted because of race and color, no class of American citizens is really safe.

"The Negro must not only be invited into the union labor movement, but both black and white laborers must be made to see that unless they stand together they will be used by capitalists as clubs to kill each other. Between the Democratic and Republican parties, the Negro working man has only a choice of masters with the similar programs of deception, injustice and repression. Only in a vigorous Third Party movement can he hope for emancipation from privilege, monopoly and discrimination."

HAITI

"I SEND you two sheets of Haitian music. Perhaps they will be welcomed in your club in Washington that is interested in Haitian art. These compositions are of a friend of mine I met the first time at Paris where he had some success. '*Dangereuse*' is, as to the rhythm, a dance almost like the South American 'Danza.' The music is languishing and expressive of the melancholy of the Negro race. Do you not find, as I do, in almost all the works of black people an indefinable accent of inmost sadness? It is, I suppose, a result of the bitter life the Negro lived in this part of the world. As he is childish and very sensitive, he resents profoundly the wounds, not knowing how to repel the wrong he suffers. The Negro is not joyful. He likes to laugh, he speaks much and often with excessive gestures, but all that is the outer part of him: his very soul is sadness and melancholic longing. Sometimes I have the impression that our race lives '*in the future*'. I don't know if I make myself understood. But it seems to me that we are expecting somewhat that is not yet coming, but which we are dreaming of and longing for. Thank God! we begin to be no longer passive We become more and more active and are reacting against the secular injustices of which we have been the victims. By fighting, and as a result of the fight that is imposed on us, we are acquiring the virile qualities: energy, boldness. We may be grateful for it to the white man—but I hope we will not conquer these 'struggle-for-life' qualities by losing our exquisite sensibility that will make us someday wonderful artists.

"As to the Haitian affairs, we are always on the same spot; we are resisting the best we can the American action. We do not co-operate with them, except some people here that have been enslaved to take the responsibility for their bad deeds. We know that Senator McCormick is trying to get some American colored people to take their part in the Haitian job. So the Negor race in the States will no longer hae any reason to fight for our cause, since it will become the accomplice of the whites in their crime against Haiti."

From a private letter to Mrs. H. L. Bailey of Washington, D. C.

* * *

In addition to the wealth of the Pennsylvania coal mines, enriching Girard College, at Philadelphia, the Brooklyn *Eagle* might have mentioned that thousands of dollars, now in possession of the Girard estate, was pilfered from the Haitians who, at this time, were fighting to throw off the yoke of French oppression and exploitation.

The black patriots had absolute faith in the integrity and credibility of the master mariner, Mr. Girard, to the extent that they entrusted their revolutionary funds to Girard's keeping. One dark night the sailing vessels of Stephen Girard weighed anchor for Philadelphia with the funds of the Haitian rebels on board.

Now, the Haitians had no means of redress, and no standing in any international court; so that the case seemed to resolve itself into one where one bandit was robbed by another bandit.

This money, pilfered from the Haitians, is now in the Pennsylvania coal mines which support this monumental institution at 19th and Girard avenue, Philadelphia. Now, it would not be an unpleasant suggestion to make to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that at the next celebration held at Girard College, the college authorities extend an invitation to the black republic of Haiti to have a representative of their people present that they may see to what splendid use the money that was pilfered from their forefathers is being used. Then the show will be complete.—JAMES M. BODDY, in the *Truth-Seeker*.

A few days ago a Negro man, wife and five children landed at the Terminal Station, Atlanta, Ga., enroute north, or in seeking work. The story they told was that they had been working for a white man down in Lamar county who failed to pay them or provide them with the necessities of life. And, in order to make a living, they had fled his farm. That night the white man in pursuit, came to Atlanta and with the assistance of our police, found the Negro man and the three larger children who were able to work, and took them back to the county from which they fled, charged with jumping a contract. This poor devil, with his children, was taken in free Atlanta by a white man who was not clothed with the authority of the law, carried to his home county, and thrown into abject slavery, and is now being held in a state of peonage for debt. Can such a condition obtain in Georgia?—Atlanta *Independent*.

SOUTH AFRICA

THE African National Council was held recently in Bloemfontein, with all the pomp dear to the native heart and characteristic of what is really a native parliament of the Union. There were about 50 chiefs and delegates present, representing about 12 native organizations in the four provinces. Addresses were delivered at the opening by several prominent Europeans of the town, including a representative of the Provincial Administrator and one of the magistrates of the district.

The Deputy President of the Congress, the Rev. L. R. Mshabane, replied to the European addresses, the keynote of which had been that in their deliberations the native must always endeavor also "to see the other man's point of view." In replying the deputy president said:

There are matters affecting the native races of the Union which caused restlessness among the people. The initial mistake was that the European denied the black men the rights and privileges and responsibilities of human beings and treated the natives as "Beasts of burden, hewers of wood and drawers of water." They were being treated and looked upon as "economic assets" where they should be looked upon as belonging to the citizens of the country and not as being only for the benefit of the white man.

It is impossible to avoid making the rule that black men shall not take sides in elections, not even those who have the right to vote, because by taking sides we antagonize one or another section of the European people. Some say we must vote for one party, because it advocates the principle of segregation and the other does not. I know both parties are segregationists: the only difference is that one man believes in partial segregation while the other believes in complete segregation. I would welcome segregation if the land was divided so that 50 per cent was allocated for occupation by the white people and 50 per cent for the black. But not as at present, where only 13 per cent is allocated to 85,000,000 natives and the rest to the 1,500,000 whites.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

RACE CONTACT

WILLIAM N. JONES, city editor of the *Afro American*, Baltimore, writes us: "By an insistent fight we have been able to have the local Labor council at least officially wipe out the color line and the last organization here of a new group included colored and white men in the same union and meeting together. The present organization of garment workers is proceeding along the same line and we contemplate an organization of laundry girls with the president of the local movement assuring me that he had already made plain this phase of the race relation when the question was raised by the white laundresses whom he approached."

The speech of Professor J. W. Gregory of the University of Glasgow, to the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which recently met at Toronto has created considerable comment. The full text of the address is not yet available, but we have found an apparently good summary in the *Bulletin* of the Wayne County, Illinois, Medical Society. Professor Gregory advocated exclusive territory as the best way of treating racial difficulties in places where the policy can be applied.

He does not think that policy would be consciously adopted in the United States because of political reasons, but thought that it would ultimately come about by the natural drift of circumstances. The Negro problem in America has, in his opinion, been steadily growing from bad to worse during the last twenty years, and none of the conceivable constructive measures for its solution seems likely to be put into effect.

"Absorption is rejected as it would make the United States a nation of octoroons," he

said, but the infiltration of Italians and Mexicans and other South European peoples, who have no repugnance toward intermarriage, may lead to the occupation of the cotton districts by a hybrid race similar to that of tropical South America.

"This process," he said, "would render impossible the continued refusal of political and municipal rights to any citizen who has a trace of Negro blood. The colored people would regain the suffrage, and the political development of the Southern States on normal American lines would be impossible. If the whites in the Southern States be divided between Republicans and Democrats, the Negro vote would hold the balance of power, and owing to the considerable over-representation of the Southern States in proportion to population, American politics might be determined by the Negro vote. Such a situation would be intolerable to the Northern and Western States. Hence, to avoid it, they might agree to the South-Eastern States being formed into a group with a special measure of home rule in some departments of Federal jurisdiction. This solution may take a century or more to develop, but the geographical considerations indicate it as the most probable issue from the Negro strength in the South-Eastern States."

In South Africa, where the black outnumber the whites more than three to one and are increasing the faster, Professor Gregory thinks "the maintenance of the white supremacy and even of a white Afrikander people is doubtful." The day's wages for a white laborer is about the same as the month's wages of a colored laborer doing the same sort of work. The rule of the white minority is threatened by the rise of an active Negro party, "largely inspired from the United States" and increasing in numbers and influence. . . .

But there is one continent that may be kept exclusively for the whites and completely occupied by them. This is Australia.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS

"I WISH you would comment in THE CRISIS on this news item, sent out from London and printed in the New York *World:* 'Startling,' 'pathetic,' 'unfortunate' (bis)—'tis hard to find adjectives graphic enough to picture the plight of white men (Dutch peasants, no doubt, boors of the most degraded type) enslaved by Africans! Fancy any adjective whatever being employed, had the expedition found some Negroes enslaved by a white 'tribe.'"

Out of the great African interior by way of Cape Town comes a *pathetic* story of a group of white men and women living in a state of subjection to blacks.

The fate of these *unfortunate* whites has been revealed in a report which officials of the South African Government's Locust Expedition, now in the interior of the great Kalahari Desert, have sent to Cape Town. The expedition went into the interior to study the breeding grounds of locusts.

When they arrived at Molopolole, a hundred miles in the interior of the desert, the officials were taken before Sebele, the dominant native chief. They found him well educated and able to speak English fluently. Both he and his wife wore European clothes.

The visitors discovered some fifty white men and women living near the chief's kraal where they act as servants to the chief and his followers. They are thought to be descendants of old Dutch pioneers who, trekking into the interior, lost themselves in the desert, and flung themselves on the mercy of the natives.

These *unfortunates* have no power to own land and no privileges of any kind. They are virtually serfs to the natives, tilling the land of their black masters, who give them small quantities of grain as wages.

The natives around Molopolole are rich both in cattle and land. They carry rifles, but the whites are not permitted to possess firearms.

* * *

"THE CRISIS," organ of the Negro race in America, comes out for its August issue with page after page of photographs of young Negro graduates from the colleges and universities of the nation. There could be no more impressive way of portraying the development and the possibilities of the colored people.

Engineers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, writers—these intelligent young faces look out of the pages of "THE CRISIS" with a great message of hope. They mark the final evaporation of old notions about the impossibility of educating men and woman of African descent beyond the simpler grades. They promise Negro leadership of high caliber for the Negro race as a whole. —Grand Rapids, Mich., *Evening Press.*

* * *

Some people are color blind. They can not distinguish the difference between human beings of variously shaded skins. With sublime ignorance they call blacks, yellows, reds and whites all their brothers. Right in New York City 576 men and women dined together at the Café Savarin on April 13 to welcome Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois back from Liberia. The fairest blondes saw no impropriety in eating at the same tables with browns and blacks. There was no recognition of chromatic values. The divine spectrum showed all hearts as pure gold.

St. George's Church, where the Morgan Family attend, has just honored Harry Burleigh, a Negro, after his thirty years as chorister there.

. . . . . .

Color blindness is even more prevalent abroad than here. Over 1,000 American Negro soldiers married French girls.—*The Arbitrator,* N. Y.

ADVERTISING PAGES REMOVED

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Founded in 1868 by General Armstrong to train selected colored youths who should go out to teach and lead their people.

Hampton stands for "a sound body, a trained capacity, and an unselfish outlook on life".

Hampton is an industrial village: 1,000 acres; 149 buildings; 928 boarding students, including 197 college students; 330 day pupils in practice-school; 854 summer-school students; 250 teachers and workers.

Hampton has over 2512 graduates and over 8800 former students; also numerous outgrowths, including Tuskegee, founded by Booker T. Washington.

COLLEGIATE DIVISION

I THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

1. **School of Agriculture**—offering a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; aims to develop teachers of agriculture, farm-demonstration agents, and farmers.

New chemical and biological laboratories have recently been fitted with modern equipment. The Whipple farm of 70 acres is located at the Institute and is equipped with a modern dairy barn, creamery, three greenhouses, horse barn, poultry plant, and poultry-breeding station. The Shellbanks Farm of 850 acres is located four miles from the Institute and is easily accessible for agricultural classes. The four-year course offers liberal-arts studies, courses in professional teacher-training work, and intensive work in science and agriculture. —Warren K. Blodgett, Director.

2. **School of Education**—offering a four-year high-school teachers' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and two two-year courses leading to appropriate diplomas; aims to train teachers for high schools, for grammar grades, and for primary grades.

In the four-year course for high-school teachers, two majors must be taken by each student. These majors may be selected from the following fields of work: English, French, Industrial Arts, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physical Education, Science, and Social Studies. Two majors, however, may be taken in industrial arts, or music, or in physical education. The four-year course includes 16 liberal-arts units and professional work in teacher-training.—Wm. Anthony Aery, Director.

3. **School of Home Economics**—offering a two-year course leading to a diploma; aims to train young women to be home makers and teachers of home economics.

The equipment is excellent. The home-economics library consists of well-selected books and much illustrative material. A lecture room is so arranged that exhibits and demonstrations can be given. The Practice House, recently given to Hampton by Mrs. Henry A. Strong of Rochester, N. Y., is a simple house of two and a half stories. It has a living-room, dining-room, kitchen, and utility room on the first floor; bedrooms, bath, and sleeping-porch on the second; and a store-room in the half story. It is simply and artistically furnished. It is intended to furnish an ideal home-making experience for the young women.—Mrs. Blanche W. Purcell, Director.

4. **Summer School for Teachers;** aims to meet the needs of teachers in service—principals, supervisors, high school teachers, elementary teachers, teachers of home economics, and teachers of physical education.

It is conducted under the joint auspices of the Virginia State Board of Education and Hampton Institute. It is organized with special reference to the needs of teachers in service—principals, supervisors, high-school teachers, elementary teachers, teachers of home economics, and teachers of physical education.—George P. Phenix, Director.

II THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

—offering a two-year course leading to a diploma; aims to give young men and young women such training in business principles and practice as to prepare them for business positions or to teach business subjects.

It offers two two-year collegiate courses—General Business Course and Secretarial Course. Practical work is so planned as to give students the widest possible knowledge of modern business procedure. This school conducts evening classes for the benefit of high-school graduates who are in the Trade School and who wish to secure a knowledge of the fundamental principles of business. These classes are also open to students in the work-year class who are graduates of high schools.—Miss Ethel C. Buckman, Assistant Director.

III THE TRADE SCHOOL

—offering a two-year contractors' and builders' course leading to a diploma and a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; aims to train skilled builders by thorough instruction in business methods, field management, building materials, trade practice, structural design, and principles of architecture.

A recent and extensive field study made clear the demand for well-trained colored builders. Hampton offers for the first time a four-year builders' course, open to graduates of standard high schools for which the degree of Bachelor of Science will be given. Students without trade experience may enter this course, provided they take extra work in a building trade during the first and second years and work at this trade for three summers. Hampton alumni have agreed to see that every graduate of the builders' courses receives adequate financial backing when he starts out in business. The B.S. course of standard grade will train teachers for high schools and colleges.—Harry J. DeYarmett, Director; H. Whittemore Brown, In charge of Builders' Courses.